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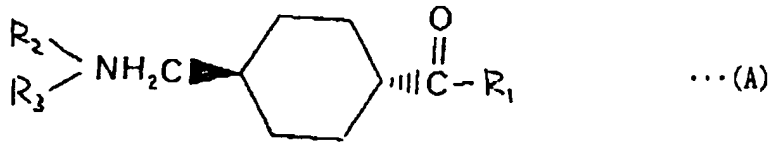
(54) External preparation for skin containing a depigmentation agent.

(57) An external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives represented by the following general formula (A).

GENERAL FORMULA (A)



···(A)

(In the formula (A), R_1, R_2 and R_3 represents hydrogen atoms or substituents and at least one of these is the substituent.) The external preparation for skin including the derivatives have excellent depigmentation effect as well as skin care effect.

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[FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

Th present invention relates to an external preparation for skin, and more particularly to a remarkably improved skin depigmentation agent thereof.

[BACKGROUND ART]

Although the mechanisms of pigmentation such as melasma, chloasma and the like in the skin are not fully understood, it is believed that a melanin pigment is formed and abnormally deposited in the skin due to hormone abnormalitie and UV light irritation caused by sunlight. The above-mentioned pigmentation is generally treated by administering substances suppressing the formation of melanin. For example, Vitamin C is administered in a large amount; glutathione or a similar compound is injected; or L-ascorbic acid, kojic acid, cysteine, or a similar compound is applied to localized areas in the form of an ointment, cream, or lotion.

On the other hand, in the united Sates and Europe. hydroquinine preparations are used as pharmaceuticals.

However, the depigmentation effects of the above-mentioned compounds except for hydroquinone are very week. Furthermore, although the depigmentation effects of hydroquinone on the skin are apparently recognized. the use of hydroquinone on the skin is generally limited due to its contact allergenicity.

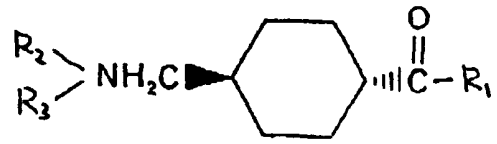
[DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION]

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to eliminate the above-described problems of the prior art and to provide an external preparation for skin which has excellent depigmentation effect and high safety.

As a result of studies undertaken by the present inventors so as to attain this aim. it has been found that certain types of tranexamic acid derivatives had suppression effect of melanine generation and excellent depigmentation effect to improve the depigmentation in the skin and skin trouble. The present invention has been achieved on the basies of this findings.

In the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives represented by the following general formula (A).

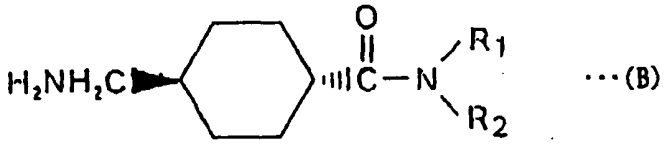
GENERAL FORMULA (A)



[In the general formula (A), R_1, R_2, and R_3represent hydrogen atom or substituents and at least one of these is the substituent]

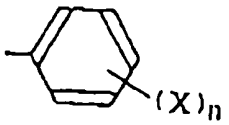
In the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of amide derivatives of tranexamic acid and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (B).

GENERAL FORMULA (B)



[In the formula (B), R_1 and R_2 are same or different from each other and represent hydrogen atom, normal chain or branched alkyl group having 1-18 of carbon atoms. cycloalkyl group having 5-8 of carbon atoms, benzyl group or residues having following general formula (C) (in the formula (C), X represents a lower alkyl group. a l wer alkoxy group. a hydroxy group. an amin group or a halog n atom, and n = 0-3)]

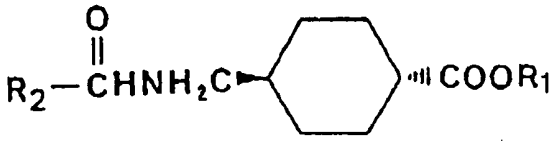
GENERAL FORMULA (C)



...(C)

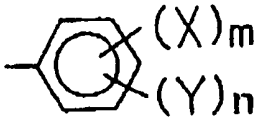
In the third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of amide derivatives of tranexamic acid and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (D).

GENERAL FORMULA (D)

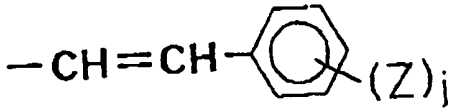


...(D)

[In the formula (D), R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl, R_2 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkyl group, a cycloalkenyl group. a pyridyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, the following general formula (E) (in the formula (E), X and Y represent a hydroxy group, alkoxy group, amino group or halogen atom. respectively. m=0-3, n=0-3) or the following general formula (F) (in the formula (F), Z represents a hydroxyl group or a lower alkoxy group. j=0-3)].



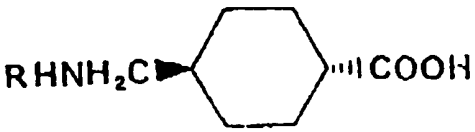
...(E)



...(F)

In the forth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (G).

GENERAL FORMULA (G)

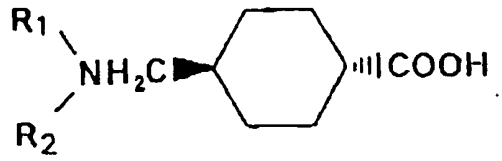


...(G)

(In th formula(G), R represents an amin acid residue.)

In the fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (H).

GENERAL FORMULA (H)

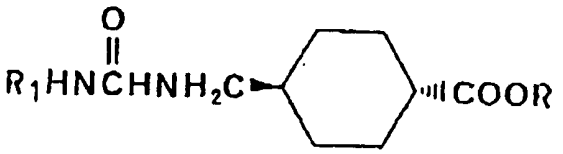


...(H)

(In the formula (H), R_1 and R_2 are same or different from each other and represent hydrogen atom, normal chain or branched alkyl group having 1-4 of carbon atoms. Both of the R_1 and R_2 can not be hydrogen atom.)

In the sixth aspect of the present invention. there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives and the salts thesreof represented by the following general formula (I).

GENERAL FORMULA (I)

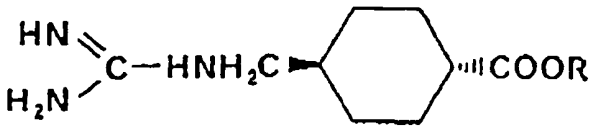


...(I)

(In the formula (I), R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_1 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group. an aralkyl or $-(CH_2)_nCOOR_2$ (R_2 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group and n = 1-8)]

In the seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of cyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (J).

GENERAL FORMULA (J)

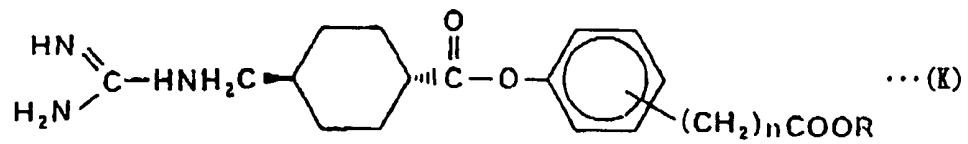


...(J)

(In the formula (J), R represents a hydrogen atom, or a normal chain, branched chain or cyclic alkyl group or an aralkyl group)

In the eighth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives represented by the following general formula (K).

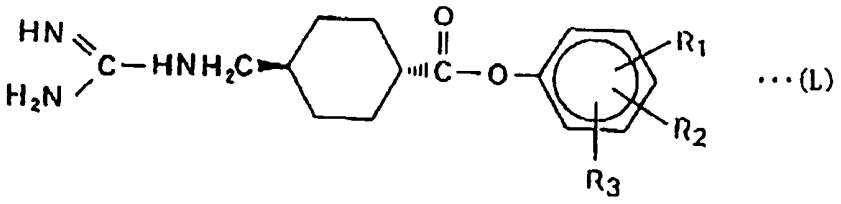
GENERAL FORMULA (K)



(In the formula (K), R represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a benzyl group. or a phenyl group. n=0-2)

In the nineth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (L).

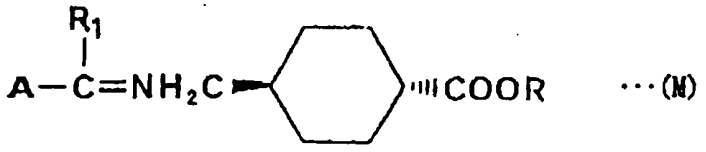
GENERAL FORMULA (L)



(In the formula (L), R_1 R_2 and R_3 are same or different from each other and represent hydrogen atom. lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, alkanoyl group. phenyl group, halogen atom, trihalogenomethyl group, nitro group, acetoamino group, carbamoyl group, sufamoyl group, benzoyl group, phenoxy group, benzyloxy group, formyl group or cyano group.)

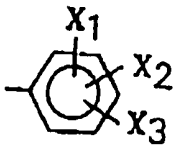
In the tenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (M).

GENERAL FORMULA (M)



[In the formula (M), A represents a phenyl group, pyridyl group, a p-isopropenylphenyl group or the residue represented by the following general forumla (N)

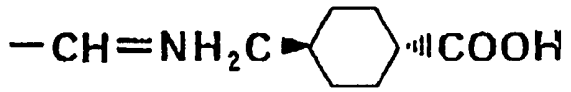
GENERAL FORMULA (N)



...(N)

(In the formula (N), X_1 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or a methoxy group. X_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or a methoxy group. X_3 represents a hydroxy group, a methoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group. a trifluoromethyl group, a carboxyl group or the following general formula (O)

GENERAL FORMULA (O)),



...(O)

R represents a hydrogen atom, Na or an alkyl group having from 1 ~ 4 of carbon atoms. R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 ~ 10 of carbon atoms.]

The composition of the present invention is explained in detail hereinafter.

COMPOUND GROUP 1(GENERAL FORMULA(B))

It is possible to synthesize the amide derivatives and the salt of tranexamic acid according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, Acta Pharm. Suecica, 7, 441 (1970). J. Med. Chem., 15. 247 (1972).

Namely, the amino group of the tranexamic acid is protected by the suitable protecting group such as, for example, benzyloxycarbonyl group. After that, an amine ingredient react to the protected derivatives or a reactive protected derivatives thereof. As a result, a amide derivatives of the protected tranexamic acid can be obtaiened. As an examples of the reactivie protected derivatives, acyl halides such as acid chloride and bromides, or mixed acid anhydrides can be cited. After the reaction, the amide derivatives of tranexamic acid can be synthesized by removing the protecting group by, for example. the catalytic reduction.

The above-described compound can be in forms of an inorganic acid salts such as salt of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and hydrobromic acid or an organic acid salts such as salt of acetic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, methanesulfonic acid. and p-toluene sulfonic acid.

As preferable examples of the compound group 1;

Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-n-hexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-n-hexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-n-heptyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-n-heptyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hysrochloride,
N-n-butyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-n-butyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohyxanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-n-propyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-cyclohexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-cyclohexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N,N-dicyclohexyl-trans 4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N,N-dicyclohexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N,N-diethyl-trans-4-aminomethylcycl hexanecarboxamid ,
N,N-diethyl-trans-4-aminomethylcycl hexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,

N-benzil-trans-4-aminom thylcyclohexan carboxamide,
N-benzil-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-(4'-methoxyphenyl) trans-4-aminomethylcycloh xanecarboxamide,
N-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-(4'-ethoxy phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamid ,
N-(4'-ethoxy phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride
N-(2'-methyl phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-(2'-methyl phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-(3'-methyl phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide
N-(3'-methyl phenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride,
N-(4'-chlorophenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide,
N-(4'-chlorophenyl)-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide, hydrochloride,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 2(GENERAL FORMULA(D))

It is possible to synthesize the amide derivatives and the salt of the tranexamic acid according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, J.Med.Chem., 15, 247(1972), JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.48-68541, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No. 53-148536 or JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-59847.

The above-described compound can be in forms of an inorganic salts siich as sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt, magnesium salt and calcium salt or organic salts such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Trans-4-acetylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-trifluoroacetylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-propionyllaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-butyrylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-isobutyrylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-valerylaminomethylcyclohexancarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-isovalerylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-pivaloylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-pentanoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-hexanoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2-hexenoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-nonylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(9-tetradecenoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-decanoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-palmitoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-stearoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-oleoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-linoroylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-linolenoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2,4, 6-octatrienoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(trans-4'-n-pentylcyclohexylcarbonylaminomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(trans-4-isobutylcyclohexylcarbonylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-benzoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4'-dimethoxycinnamoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4',5'-trimethoxybenzoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid.
Trans-4-(2'-aminobenzoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2'-amino-5'-bromobenzoylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-pyridylcarbonylaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 3(GENERAL FORMULA(G))

It is possible to synthesize the derivatives and th salt f the tranexamic acid according to the pres nt inventi n by the method described in. for example, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-59847. Namely

the compounds can be synthesized by. for example, (1) Acyl chloride method. (2) Mixed anhydride method. and (3) Activated ester method.

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic acid salt such as salt of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid phosphoric acid and hydrobromic acid or an organic acid salt such as salt of acetic acid, lactic acid, mal ic acid, fumaric acid. tartaric acid, citric acid and methanesulf nic acid, and p-toluene sulfonic acid, an inorganic salts such as sodium salt potassium salt, ammonium salt, magnesium salt, and calcium salt or organic salt such as monoethanolamine. diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
L-glycyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-seryl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-threonyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-cysteinyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-thyrosyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-thyrosyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-asparaginyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-glutaminyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-alanyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-valyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-leucyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-isoleucyl trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-propyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-phenylalanyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-tryptophanyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-methionyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-α-aspartyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-α-glutamyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-lysyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-arginyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-histidyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
L-ornithyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 4 (GENERAL FORMULA(H))

It is possible to synthesize the derivatives and the salt of the tranexamic acid according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, J.Med.Chem.,15,247(1972).

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic acid salt such as salt of hydrochloric acid. sulfuric acid hydrobromic acid, and phosphoric acid, or an organic acid salt such as salt of acetic acid, lactic acid. maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, methanesulfonic acid. and p-toluene sulfonic acid. or an inorganic salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt, magnesium salt, and calcium salt or organic salts such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Trans-4-methylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-methylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride,
Trans-4-ethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-ethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride,
Trans-4-dimethylaminomethylcyclohexancarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-dimethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride,
Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride,
Trans-4-diisobutylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-diisobutylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 5(GENERAL FORMULA(I))

As examples of the R of th compound group 5;
a lower alkyl group such as methyl group, thyl group, n-propyl group, is propyl group, n-butyl group,

isobutyl group. n-pentyl group. isopentyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, n-heptyl group. isoheptyl group or 2-ethyl hexyl group are cited.

As xamples of the R1 of the compound group 5;

an alkyl group such as methyl group, thyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, n-pentyl group. isopentyl group, n-hexyl group. isohexyl group, n-heptyl group, isoheptyl group, 2-ethyl hexyl group;

an cycloalkyl group such as cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group. cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group are cited.

It is possible to synthesize the derivatives and the salt of tranexamic acid according to the present invention by method described in, for example. J.Med.Chem.,15,241(1972) and JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No. 57-59852.

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt. ammonium salt. magnesium salt, and calcium salt or organic salts such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Trans-4-ureidomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-ethylureidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-n-buty ureidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-ethoxycarbonylmethylureidmothyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-cyclohexylureidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-phenylureidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(N'-2'-chlorophenylureidemethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 6(GENERAL FORMULA (J))

As an example of the R of the compound group 6;

a normal chain alkyl group such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, butyl group. heptyl group and hexyl group,

a branched chain alkyl group such as isopropyl group. isobutyl group, isopentyl group, octane-2-yl group, heptane-2-yl group, or

a cyclic alkyl group such as cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group,

an arakyl group such as benzyl group, and pyridyl methyl group, are cited.

It is possible to synthesize the cyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives and the salt according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-126461.

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic acid salt such as salts of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid hydrofromic acid, phosphoric acid, and hydrobromic acid or an organic acid salt such as salts of acetic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, methanesulfonic acid, and p-toluene sulfonic acid, or an inorganic salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt, magnesium salt and calcium salt or organic salts such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Methyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Ethyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Propyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Butyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Heptyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate
Isopropyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Isobutyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Octane-2-yl-trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Heptane-2-yl-trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Cyclopentyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecaroboxylate,
Cyclohexyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
Benzyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
4'-pyridylmethyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 7(GENERAL FORMULA(K))

As examples of the R of the compound group 7, methyl group, ethyl group. propyl group, butyl group, isopropyl group, isobutyl group, and t-butyl group are cited.

It is possible to synthesize the trans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives and the salt according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-21360, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-48960.

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic acid salt such as salts of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid. phosphoric acid, and hydrobromic acid or an organic acid salt such as salts of acetic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid. citric acid, methanesulfonic acid and p-toluene sulfonic acid.

As a preferable example of the compounds;
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-phenoxycarbonyl phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-phenoxycarbonyl phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-benzyloxycarbonyl phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-benzyloxycarbonyl phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-carboxyphenylester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethoxy carbonyl phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-carboxyphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-methoxycarbonylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-carboxymethylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-t-butyloxycarbonylmethylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-(2-carboxyethyl)phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-(2-ethoxycarbonyl ethyl)phenyl ester,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 8(GENERAL FORMULA (L))

As examples of the R_1, R_2 and R_3 of the compound group 8;

lower group such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, butyl group, isopropyl group. isobutyl group, t-butyl group;

lower alkoxy group such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group and buthoxy group;

alkanoyl group such as acetyl group, propyonil group, butyryl group;

halogen atom such as chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodia atom, fluorine atom;

are cited.

It is possible to synthesize the trans-4-guandinomethyl-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives and the salt according to the present invention by the method described in, for example, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-16856, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-122059, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-122061, and JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No. 57-122062.

The above-described compounds can be in forms of an inorganic acid salt such as salt of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, and hydrobromic acid, or an organic acid salt such as salt of acetic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid. fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid. methanesulfonic acid, and p-toluene sulfonic acid.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid phenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-methylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-methoxyphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-methoxyphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-ethoxyphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-acetylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-acetylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-phenylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-phenylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-chlorophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-chlorophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-bromophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinom thylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-iodinephenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3',4'-dichlorophenyl ester,

Trans-4-guanidinom thylcyclohexan carboxylic acid 2',4',6'- trichlorophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-trifluoromethylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-nitrophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-acetoaminophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-sulfamoylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-benzoylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-phenoxylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-benzyloxyphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-formylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-formylphenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-cyanophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-cyanophenyl ester,
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-isopropyl-4'-chloro-5'-methylphenyl ester,
are cited.

COMPOUND GROUP 9(GENERAL FORMULA (M))

As an example of the A of the compound group 9, pyridyl group such as 2-pyridyl group, 3-pyridyl group, 4-pyridyl group .

As an example of the X_3, halogen atom such as chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodin atom. fluorine atom are cited.

It is possible to synthesize the cyclohexanececarboxylic acid derivatives and the salt according to the present invention by the mcthod described in, for example. JAPANESE PATENT PUBLISH No.63-12055, JAPANESE PATENT PUBLISH No.63-46736, JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-116035, and JAPANESE PATENT LAID OPEN No.57-140714.

As preferable examples of the compounds;
Trans-4-benzylideneaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2'-nitrobenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-nitrobenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-nitrobenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2'-hydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-hydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-hydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2'-methoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-methoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-methoxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-carboxy-4'-hydroxy-benzylidene-aminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4', 5'-trimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4',5' trihydroxybenzylidenaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2',3'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2',4'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2',5'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',5'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2', 3'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2',4'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2',5'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',5'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cycloyyhexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-chlorobenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(2'-chlorobenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-trifluoromethylbenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3'-pyridylmethylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-pyridylmethylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(4'-isopropenylbenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid,
Trans-4-(3',4'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester,
ar cited.

The external preparation for skin according to th present invention contains on or more than tw types

of th d rivatives of tranexamic acid. The content of the derivatives is from 0.001 to 20 weight % in the total amount of external preparation, and more preferably from 0.01 to 7 weight %. If the content is less than 0.001 weight %, it is difficult to btain the depigmentation ffect and the skin care effect. Also, ven if the content is more than 20 weight %, the further improvement might not be obtained.

It is possibl to add other ingredients which can be generally used for an external preparation for skin such as cosmetics and the medical supplies to the xternal preparation for skin according to th present invention. For example, it is possible to add oil, an ultraviolet ray absorbant, an antioxidant, a surface-active agent, a moisture agent, a perfume, water, alcohol, a thickener, a color agent, skin nutrition agent (tocopherol acetate, pantothenyl ethyl ether, salt of glycyrrhizic acid).

[EXAMPLE]

The composition of the present invention is explained in detai by the following examples. It should be noted that the presen invention is not limited by these examples. The content is expressed b weight %.

The examination methods which carried out in these examples ar explained before the description of the examples.

COMPOUND GROUP 1

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

[Preparation of Sample]

Lotions were prepared by the following formula, using each sample. Namely, the alcohol phase and aqueous phase according to the following foumula were prepared respectively, and both phase were mixed and dissolved according to an ordinal method.

(Alcohol phase)	Weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	25.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) hydrogenated castor oil ether	2.0
Antioxidant and antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Composition (TABLE 1)	1.0
(Aqueous phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hexametaphosphate	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

[Examination Method]

10 subjects for each group were disposed under sunlight in summer for 4 hours (2 hours × 2 days). The lotion were applied to the skin of medial brachia for once in each morning and evening from 5 days after the day exposed to the sun light for 8 weeks. After the application period, depression effect to the pigmentation which was caused by the sun light irradiati n were examined and evaluat d the d gree based on the foll wing standard.

[Standard]

◎: Th number f the subjects who judged th result was " xtremely effective" or "effective" were equal to or more than 80 %

○: Th number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were from 50 % to 80%

△: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were from 30 to 50%

×: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were less than 30%

The result is shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTAION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	1	N-n-hexyl-trans-4-aminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	2	Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxamide	◎
EXAMPLE	3	N-(p-methoxy)phenyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 1, the external preparation for skin according to the example 1 to 3 could suppress deposition of melanic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The external preparation for skin according to the example 1 to 3 were applied to left halves of faceis of subjects, and the preparation according to the comparison 1 was applied to right halves of the faces of subjects after washing the faceis every morning and night for two weeks. One group of subjects included 10 women and 3 group of subjects were examined.

The results of the examination were evaluated the degree based on the following standard for moisturising effect, texture of skin surface, and maintenance of moisturising effect.

[Standard]

◎: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were equal to or more than 80 %

○: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were from 50% to 80%

△: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were from 30% to 50%

×: The number of the subjects who judged the result was "extremely effective" or "effective" were less than 30%

The result is shown in TABLE 2.

TABLE 2

		Moistursing effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	1	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	2	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	3	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 2. the external preparation for skin according to the example 1 to 3 had excellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 4 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine monostearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The propylene glycol and caustic potash were added to the ion exchanged water, dissolved and heated to 70 °C (Aqueous phase). The other ingredient were mixed. heated. melted and kept 70 °C (Oil phase). The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase gradually. After finishig the adding, the temparature was kept and complete a reaction. The system was uniformly emulsified with the homomixer and cooled to 30 °C under stirring condition.

EXAMPLE 5 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearat	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
N-n-hexyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The propylene glycol was added to the ion exchanged water. dissolved and heated to 70 °C (Aqueous phase). The other ingredients were mixed. heated. melted and kept 70 °C (Oil phase). The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase and preemulsified. The system was uniformly emulsified with the homomixer and cooled to 30 °C under stirring condition.

EXEMPLE 6 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetylalcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
N-n-propyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The propylene glycol was added to the ion exchanged water, dissolved and heated to 70 °C (Aqueous phase). The other ingredients were mixed, heated, melted and kept 70 °C (Oil phase). The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase and preemulsified. The system was uniformly emulsified with the homomixer and cooled to 30 °C under stiring condition.

EXAMPLE 7 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
N-benzil-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The carboxyvinyl polymer was dissolved in a part of the ion exchanged water(A phase). The polyethylene glycol 1500 and the triethanolamine were added to the other part of ion exchanged water , dissolved. heated and kept at 70 °C(aqueous phase). The other agents were mixed. heated. melted and kept at 70°C (Oil phase). The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase and preemulsified. The system was uniformly emulsified with the homomixer and cooled to 30 °C under stirring condition.

EXAMPLE 8 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
N-(p-methoxy)phenyl-trans-4-aminomethyl-cyclohexanecarboxamide	1.0
Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The oil phase agents were dissolved at 70°C. The aqueous phase agents were dissolved at 70°C. The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase and the system was uniformly emulsified with the homomixer and cooled t 30 °C with a heat xchanger.

EXAMPLE 9 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethyl ne (50 moles) oleylalcohol ther	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
N,N-diethyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	1.0
N-1-naphthyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The carboxyvinyl polymer was uniformly dissolved in the ion exchanged water. The N,N-diethyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-carboxamide hydrochloride, N-1-naphthyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide, polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether were dissolved in the 95% ethanol. The ethanol phase was added to the aqueous phase and the other ingredients were added. The system was neutralized and thicked by the caustic soda and L-arginine.

EXAMPLE 10 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethylether	0.1
Trans 4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The A phase, B phase and C phase were uniformly dissolved, respectively. The A phase was dissolved in the C phase. the B phase was added and the system was packed.

EXAMPLE 11 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
N-n-butyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	1.0

Trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxamide hydrochloride	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol (saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	13.0
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The A phase, B phase and C phase were uniformly dissolved, respectively. The B phase was dissolved in the A phase, and the C phase was added and the system was packed.

The external preparation for skin according to the example 4 to 11 had excellent depigmentation effect as well as skin care effects.

COMPOUND GROUP 2

(1) DEPIGMENTAION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 2 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 3.

TABLE 3

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMANTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	12	Trans-4-(trans-4'-isobutylcyclohexylcarbonylaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	13	Sodium trans-4-oleoylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	14	Trans-4-(3',4'-dimethoxycinnamoylaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 3, the external preparation for skin according to the example 12 to 14 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2) SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 2 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 4.

TABLE 4

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	12	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	13	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	14	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 4, the external preparation for skin according to the example 12 to 14 had excellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 15 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristat	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-acetylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 16 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-palmitoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 17 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodecylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetylalcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-(2'-aminobenzoylaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 18 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-bezoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 19 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0

Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-(3',4',5'-trimethoxybenzoylaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-decanoylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 20 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleylalcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-trifluoroacetylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Sodium trans-4-linoleylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	

	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Iou exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXEMPLE 21 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethylether	0.1
Trans-4-(3'-pyridylcarbonylaminomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXEMPLE 22 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyl neglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrog nated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Sodium trans-4-(2',4',6'-octatrienoylaminomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-trifluoroacetylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol	13.0
(saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 3

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 3 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 5.

TABLE 5

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	23	L-alanyl-trans-4-aminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	24	L-varyl-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	25	L-threonyl-trans-4-aminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 5, the external preparation for skin according to the example 23 to 25 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 3 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 6.

TABLE 6

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	23	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	24	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	25	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 6. the external preparation for skin according to the example 23 to 25 had execllent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 26 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine monostearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
L-leucyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 27 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
L-alanyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic axid	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 28 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetylalcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
L-valyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic axid	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 29 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
L-glycyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 30 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
L-phenylalanyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
L-isoleusyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 31 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleylalcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
L-seryl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
L-tyrosyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 32 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
L-lysyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 33 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
L-asparaginyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
L-glutamyl-trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol	13.0
(saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 4

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 3 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 7.

TABLE 7

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATIONE EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	34	Trans-4-ethylaminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	35	Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	36	Trans-4-diisobutylaminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 7, the external preparation for skin according to the example 34 to 36 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 3 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 8.

TABLE 8

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	34	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	35	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	36	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 8, the external preparation for skin according to the example 34 to 36 had excellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 37 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristat	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-methylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 38 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-methylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 39 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-ethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 29 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
P trolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-dimethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 41 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-ethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 42 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-methylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-dimethylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 43 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 44 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Trans-4-dimethylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-diethylaminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol (saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	13.0
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 5

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 5 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 9.

TABLE 9

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	45	Trans-4-ureidomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	46	Trans-4-(N'-ethylureidomethyl) cyclohexane carboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	47	Trans-4-(N'-cyclohexylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 9, the external preparation for skin according to the example 45 to 47 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 3 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 10.

TABLE 10

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	45	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	46	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	47	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 10, the external preparation for skin according to the example 45 to 47 had exellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 48 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-(N'-n-butylureidomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 49 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-(N'-ethoxycarbonylmethylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 50 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-(N'-phenylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 51 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-(N'-2'-chlorophenylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 52 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Rutylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-ureidomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(N'-ethylureidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 53 JELLY	weight %
95% thyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
P lyoxyethylen (50 moles) ol yl alcohol ther	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-(N'-n-butylureidomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(N'-ethoxycarbonylmethylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
4-hydrobenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 54 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Trans-4-(N'-cyclohexylureidomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 55 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Trans-4-(N'-phenylureidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(N'-2'-chlorophenylureidomethyl)cyclohexane carboxylic acid	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol (saponification degree 90. degree of polymerization 2000)	13.0
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 6

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 6 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 11.

TABLE 11

		COMPOUN	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	56	Trans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylicacid	◎
EXAMPLE	57	Ethyltrans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	58	Octane-2-yl-trans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 11, the external preparation for skin according to the example 56 to 58 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 6 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 12.

TABLE 12

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	56	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	57	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	58	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 12, the external preparation for skin according to the example 56 to 58 had exellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 59 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Benzyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylate hydrochoride	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 60 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
4'-pyridylmethyltrans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present xample was prepared by the sam method described in the

explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 61 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Cyclohexyltrans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 62 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0

Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 63 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Ethyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	1.0
Benzyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylate	

hydrochloride	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 64 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Octan-2-yl-trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylate hydrochloride	1.0
Cyclohexyltrans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was pr pared by th same m thod described in th

xplanation of exampl 9.

EXAMPLE 65 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Ethyltrans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylate hydrochloride	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 66 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Ethyltrans-4-guanidinomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylate hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid hydrochloride	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol (saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	13.0
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 7

(1) DEPIGMENTATION

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 7 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 13.

TABLE 13

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	67	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-carboxyphenyl ester hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	68	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-phenoxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	69	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethoxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 13, the external preparation for skin according to the example 67 to 69 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 7 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 14.

TABLE 14

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	67	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	68	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	69	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 14, the external preparation for skin according to the example 67 to 69 had exellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 70 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alc hol	4.0
Isopropyl myristat	18.0
Glycerine monostearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-Benzyloxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 71 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-(2-carboxyethyl)phenylester hydrochloride	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

Th preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in th

explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 72 CREAM	weight %
St aryl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-(2-ethoxycarbonyl ethyl) phenylester hydrochloride	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 73 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-carboxymethylphenylester hydrochloride	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present xample was prepared by the same m thod described in th explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 74 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-benzyloxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3'-methoxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present xample was prepared by the sam method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 75 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-t-butyloxycarbonylmethylphanylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-carboxyphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 76 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethoxycarbonylphenylester hydrochloride	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 77 PACK	weight%
(A phas)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-phenoxy-carbonylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-(2-carboxyethyl)phenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol	13.0
(saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 8

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 8 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 15.

TABLE 15

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	78	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid phenyl ester hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	79	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethylphenylester hydrochloride	◎
EXAMPLE	80	Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-methoxyphenylester hydrochloride	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 15. the external preparation for skin according to the example 78 to 80 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 8 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 16.

TABLE 16

		moisturising effect	texture of skin surface	maintenance of moisturising effect
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	78	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	79	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	80	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 16, the external preparation for skin according to the example 78 to 80 had exellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 81 CREAM	weight %
St aric acid	5.0
Stearyl alc hol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-acetylphenylester hydrochloride	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 82 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-phenylphenylester hydrochloride	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 5.

EXAMPLE 83 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-chlorophenylester hydrochloride	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 84 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-acetoaminophenylester hydrochloride	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 85 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alc hol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-sulfamoylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-benzoylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 86 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-phenoxyphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-formylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 87 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 2'-cyanophenylester hydrochloride	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
Dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 88 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropylcneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 4'-ethylphenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid 3',4'-dichlorophenylester hydrochloride	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol (saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	13.0
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

COMPOUND GROUP 9

(1) DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT

The depigmentation effect of the compound group 9 was examined according to the method described above.

The result is shown in TABLE 17.

TABLE 17

		COMPOUND	DEPIGMENTATION EFFECT
COMPARISON	1	NONE	×
COMPARISON	2	HYDROQUINONE	△
EXAMPLE	89	Trans-4-benzylideneaminomethyl cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	90	Trans-4-(3',4'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎
EXAMPLE	91	Trans-4-(4'-nitrobenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 17, the external preparation for skin according to the example 89 to 91 could also suppress deposition of melanoic pigment and supress suntan.

(2)SKIN CARE EFFECT

The skin care effect of the compound group 9 was examined according to the method described above. The result is shown in TABLE 18.

TABLE 18

		drying of skin	wrinkle	drying of skin in morning
COMPARISON	1	×	×	×
EXAMPLE	89	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	90	◎	◎	◎
EXAMPLE	91	◎	◎	◎

As is clear from the TABLE 18, the external preparation for skin according to the example 89 to 91 had exellent skin care effect.

EXAMPLE 92 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	5.0
Stearyl alcohol	4.0
Isopropyl myristate	18.0
Glycerine mono stearate	3.0
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-(3',4',5'-trimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	20.0
Caustic potash	0.2
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Antiseptic	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 4.

EXAMPLE 93 CREAM	weight %
Stearic acid	6.0
Sorbitane monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 moles) sorbitanemonostearate	1.5
Propylene glycol	10.0
Trans-4-(3'-pyridylmethylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	7.0
Glycerine trioctanoate	10.0
Squalene	5.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect t the present xample was pr pared by th same m thod described in the explanation of xample 5.

EXAMPLE 94 CREAM	weight %
Stearyl alcohol	7.0
Stearic acid	2.0
Hydrogenated lanoline	2.0
Squalane	5.0
2-octyldodesylalcohol	6.0
Polyoxyethylene (25 moles) cetyl alcohol ether	3.0
Glycerinemonostearate	2.0
Propylene glycol	5.0
Trans-4-(4'-isopropenylbenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.005
Perfume	q.s.
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Ethylparaben	0.3
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 6.

EXAMPLE 95 MILKY LOTION	weight %
Stearic acid	2.5
Cetyl alcohol	1.5
Petrolatum	5.0
Liquid paraffin	10.0
Polyoxyethylene (10 moles) monoleate	2.0
Polyethylene glycol 1500	3.0
Triethanolamine	1.0
Trans-4-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	10.0

Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Ethylparaben	0.3
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.05
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 7.

EXAMPLE 96 MILKY LOTION	weight %
(Oil phase)	
Stearyl alcohol	1.5
Squalene	2.0
Petrolatum	2.5
Deodorized liquid lanoline	1.5
Evening primrose oil	2.0
Isopropyl myristate	5.0
Glycerine monoleate	2.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	2.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.05
Ethylparaben	0.2
Butylparaben	0.1
Trans-4-(4'-chlorobenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(2'-methoxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
(Aqueous phase)	

Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.01
Glycerol	5.0
Sodium hyaluronate	0.01
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Potassium hydroxide	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 8.

EXAMPLE 97 JELLY	weight %
95% ethyl alcohol	10.0
Dipropyleneglycol	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (50 moles) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	1.0
Caustic soda	0.15
L-arginine	0.1
Trans-4-(2'-hydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(3'-trifluoromethylbenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.2
Perfume	q.s.
Ion exchanged water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 9.

EXAMPLE 98 LOTION	weight %
(A phase)	
Ethanol (95%)	10.0
P lyoxyethylene (20 moles) octyldodecanol	1.0
4-hydroxybenzoic acid methylester	0.15
Pantothenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Trans-4-(3'-carboxy-4'-hydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	0.05
(B phase)	
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
(C phase)	
Glycerol	5.0
dipropyleneglycol	10.0
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2
Purified water	balance
(Manufacturing method)	

The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 10.

EXAMPLE 99 PACK	weight%
(A phase)	
Dipropyleneglycol	5.0
Polyoxyethylene (60 moles) hydrogenated castor oil	5.0
(B phase)	
Trans-4-(2'-nitrobenzylideneaminomethyl)	

cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	1.0
Trans-4-(3',4'-dihydroxybenzylideneaminomethyl)	
cyclohexanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester	1.0
Olive oil	5.0
Tocopherol acetate	0.2
Ethylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.2
(C phase)	
Sodium hydrogensulfite	0.03
Polyvinyl alcohol	13.0
(saponification degree 90, degree of polymerization 2000)	
Ethanol	7.0
Purified water	balance

(Manufacturing method)

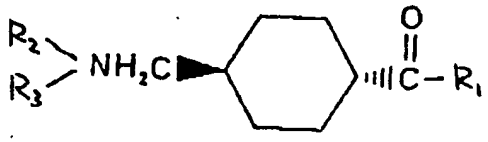
The preparation with respect to the present example was prepared by the same method described in the explanation of example 11.

As is clear from the above-described examples, the external preparation for skin including derivatives of tranexamic acid have exellent whitening effect as well as skin care effect.

Claims

1. An external preparation for skin including one or more than two types of tranexamic acid derivatives and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (A).

GENERAL FORMULA (A)

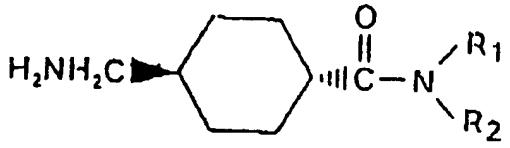


...(A)

(In the formula, (A), R_1, R_2 and R_3 represent hydrogen or substituents and at least one of these is substituent)

2. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives are amide derivatives of tranexamic acid and salts thereof represented by the following general formula (B).

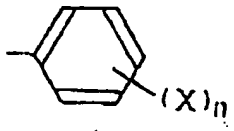
GENERAL FORMULA (B)



...(B)

[In the formula (B), R_1 and R_2 are same or different from each other and represent hydrogen atom, normal chain or branched claim alkyl group having from 1 to 18 of carbon atoms, cycloalkyl group having 5-8 of carbon atoms, benzyl group or residues having following general formula (C) (in the formula(c), X respresents lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, hydroxy group, amino group or halogen atom, and n = 0-3)]

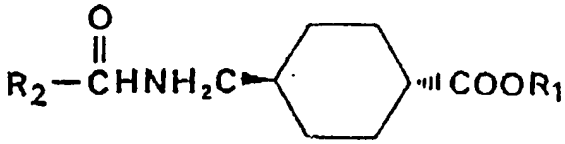
GENERAL FORMULA (C)



...(C)

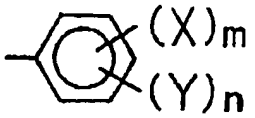
3. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives are amide derivatives and the salts derivatives represent by the following general formula(D).

GENERAL FORMULA (D)

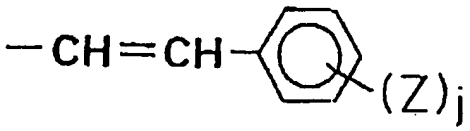


...(D)

[In the formula(D), R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl, R_2 represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, a cycloalkenyl group. a pyridyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, the following general formula (E) (in the formula(E), X and Y represent hydroxy group, alkoxy group, amino group or halogen atom respectively. m=0-3, n=0-3) or the following general formula (F) (in the formula(F), Z represents a hydroxy group or a lower alkoxy group, j=0-3).



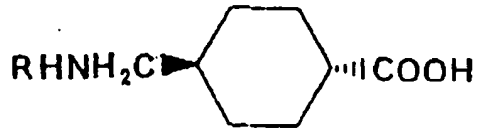
...(E)



...(F)

4. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives are and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (G).

GENERAL FORMULA (G)

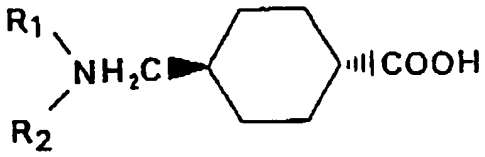


...(G)

(in the formula(G), R represents an amino acid residue.)

5. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives are and the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (H).

GENERAL FORMULA (H)

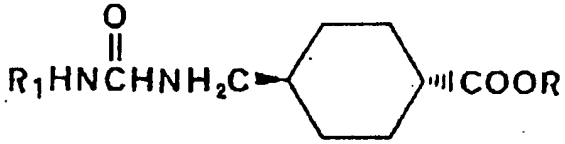


...(H)

(In the formula (H), R_1 and R_2 are same or different from each other and respresent hydrogen atom, normal chain or branched claim alkyl group having from 1 ~ 4 of carbon atoms. Both of the R_1 and R_2 can not be hydrogen atom.)

6. An external preparation for skin accordings to claim 1, wherein said dcrivatives and are the salts thereof represented by the following general formula (I).

GENERAL FORMULA (I)

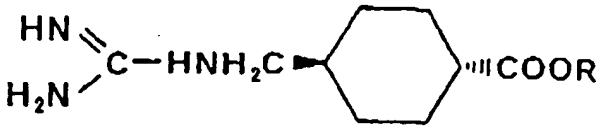


...(I)

(In the formula (I), R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group. R_1 respresents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group. an aralkyl group or $(CH_2)_nCOOR_2$ (R_2 respresents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group and n = 1-8)

7. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives and the salts thereof are cyclohexanecarboxylic acid deriviatives represented by the following general formula (J).

GENERAL FORMULA (J)

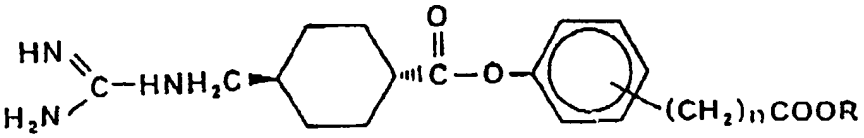


...(J)

In the formura(I), (R respresents a hydrogen atom, or a normal chain, branched chain or cyclic alkyl group or an aralkyl group)

8. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said derivatives and the salts thereof are trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclo hexanecarboxylic acid derivatives represented by the following general formula (K).

GENERAL FORMULA (K)

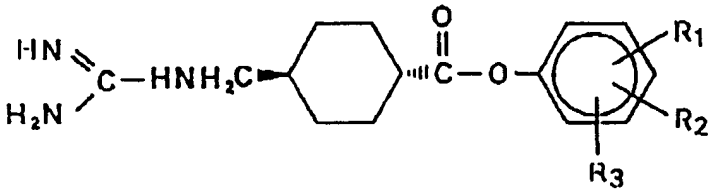


...(K)

(In the formula(K), R represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a benzyl group, or a phenyl group. n=0-2)

9. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1. wherein said derivatives and the salts thereof are trans-4-guanidinomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid derivatives rcpresented by the following general formula (L).

GENERAL FORMULA (L)

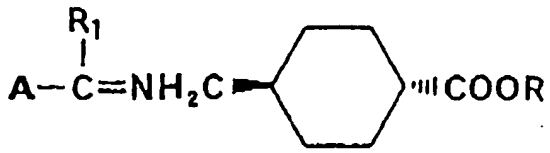


...(L)

(In the formula(L), R1, R2 and R3 are same or different from each other and represent hydrogen atom, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group. alkanoyl group. phenyl group, halogen atom, trihalogenomethyl group, nitro group, acetoamino group, carbamoyl group, sulfamoyl group, benzoyl group, phenoxy group, benzyloxy group. formyl group or cyano group.)

10. An external preparation for skin according to claim 1, wherein said dervatives and the salts thereof are cyclohexanecarboxylic acid derivatives represented by the following general formula (M).

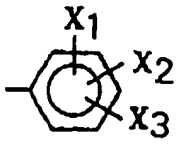
GENERAL FORMULA (M)



... (M)

[In the formula(M), A represents a phenyl group, a pyridyl group, a p-isopropenylphenyl group or the residue represented by the general forumla (N)

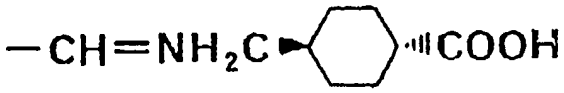
GENERAL FORMULA (N)



... (N)

(In the formula (N), X_1 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or a methoxy group. X_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or a methoxy group. X_3 represents to a hydroxy group, a methoxy group, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a trifluoromethyl group, a carboxyl group or the general formula (O)

GENERAL FORMULA (O)



... (O)

R represents a hydrogen atom. Na or the alkyl group having from 1 ~ 4 of carbon atoms. R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 ~ 10 of carbon atoms.]

11. A cosmetic method for the treatment of skin, which comprises the topical administration of a preparation (which preparation may comprise two active derivatives) according to any preceding claim.

12. Use of one or more derivatives as defined in any preceding claim, for the manufacture of the preparation for use in therapeutic treatment of the skin.